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(1) May 79)

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National Dam Inspection Program.
Middle Creek Dam (NDI Number PA-00731,
DER Number 36-259), Susquehanna River I
Basin, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
Phase I Inspection Report.

15 DACW31-79-C-6012

This report has been prepared under guidance contained in the Recommended Guidelines for Safety Inspection of Dams, for Phase I Investigations. Copies of these guidelines may be obtained from the Office of Chief of Engineers, Washington, D.C. 20314. The purpose of a Phase I investigation is to identify expeditiously those dams which may pose hazards to human life or property. The assessment of the general condition of the dam is based upon available data and visual inspections. Detailed investigation, and analyses involving topographic mapping, subsurface investigations, testing, and detailed computational evaluations are beyond the scope of a Phase I investigation; however, the investigation is intended to identify any need for such studies.

In reviewing this report, it should be realized that the reported condition of the dam is based on observations of field conditions at the time of inspection along with data available to the inspection team. In cases where the reservoir was lowered or drained prior to inspection, such action, while improving the stability and safety of the dam, removes the normal load on the structure and may obscure certain conditions which might otherwise be detectable if inspected under the normal operating environment of the structure.

It is important to note that the condition of a dam depends on numerous and constantly changing internal and external conditions, and is evoluntionary in nature. It would be incorrect to assume that the present condition of the dam will continue to represent the condition of the dam at some point in the future. Only through frequent inspections can unsafe conditions be detected and only through continued care and maintenance can these conditions be prevented or corrected.

Phase I inspections are not intended to provide detailed hydrologic and hydraulic analyses. In accordance with the established Guidelines, the spillway design flood is based on the estimated "Probable Maximum Flood" for the region (greatest reasonably possible storm runoff), or fractions thereof. The spillway design flood provides a measure of relative spillway capacity and serves as an aid in determining the need for more detailed hydrologic and hydraulic studies, considering the size of the dam, its general condition and the downstream damage potential.

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# PHASE I REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

# BRIEF ASSESSMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Name of Dam:

MIDDLE CREEK DAM, NDI NO. PA-00731

State & State No:

PENNSYLVANIA, 36-259

County:

LANCASTER

Stream:

MIDDLE CREEK

Date of Inspection:

April 17, 1979

Based on the visual inspection, past performance and the available engineering data, the dam and its appurtenant structures appear to be in good condition.

In accordance with the Corps of Engineers' evaluation guidelines, the combination of storage and spillway capacity is capable of passing 60 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The spillway is considered to be inadequate, but not seriously inadequate.

The following recommendations are made for action by the owner:

- That the small low spot in the embankment, adjacent to the end
  of the walkway be filled.
- That a formal surveillance and downstream warning system be developed to be used during periods of high or prolonged precipitation.

SUBMITTED BY:

BERGER ASSOCIATES, INC. HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

ATE. M

May 29, 1979

ENDRIK JONGSMA

ENGINEER

Array Congress, Hiller William September 1999 of Page 15

APPROVED BY:

G. K. WITHERS

Colonel, Corps of Engineers

District Engineer

DATE 27 Jun 79

OVERVIEW

MIDDLE CREFK DAM

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION	
1.1 GENERAL	1.
1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT	1
1.3 PERTINENT DATA	2
SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA	
2.1 DESIGN	5
2.2 CONSTRUCTION	6
2.3 OPERATION	6
2.4 EVALUATION	6
SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION	
3.1 FINDINGS	8
3.2 EVALUATION	9
SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES	
4.1 PROCEDURES	10
4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM	10
4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES	10
4.4 WARNING SYSTEM	10
4.5 EVALUATION	10
SECTION 5 - HYDROLOGY/HYDRAULICS	
5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES	11
SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY	
6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY	13
SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS	
7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT	15
7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS	15
APPENDIX A - CHECK LIST OF VISUAL INSPECTION REPORT	
APPENDIX B - CHECK LIST OF ENGINEERING DATA	
APPENDIX C - HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS	
APPENDIX D - GEOLOGIC REPORT	
APPENDIX E - PHOTOGRAPHS	
APPENDIX F - PLATES	

# PHASE I INSPECTION REPORT NATIONAL DAM INSPECTION PROGRAM

#### MIDDLE CREEK DAM

NDI-ID NO. PA-00731 DER-ID NO. 36-259

#### SECTION 1 - PROJECT INFORMATION

#### 1.1 GENERAL

#### A. Authority

The Dam Inspection Act, Public Law 92-367, authorized the Secretary of the Army, through the Corps of Engineers, to initiate a program of inspections of dams throughout the United States.

#### B. Purpose

The purpose is to determine if the dam constitutes a hazard to human life and property.

#### 1.2 DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT

#### . Description of Dam and Appurtenances

Middle Creek Dam is an earthfill, sheetpile and concrete structure with a total length of about 500 feet. The height of the dam is 18 feet above the streambed with the maximum height of embankment being 10 feet above natural ground. The center half of the structure is a 250 foot long spillway and control structure constructed of two parallel lines of sheetpiling retaining a zoned fill and is capped with concrete. The 15 feet wide control structure is accessible from the left abutment by a walkway. The structure contains a minimum flow sluice gate and a 18-inch by 36-inch drawdown sluice gate. The downstream area, below the vertical drop weir, is protected with an 18-inch thick concrete slab.

The spillway is connected with concrete cutoff walls on top of sheetpiles to the earth embankment at the abutments. The top of the dam is 4.0 feet above weir crest.

#### B. Location:

Clay Township, Lancaster County
U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, Womelsdorf, PA
Latitude 40°-15.9', Longitude 76°-14.3'
(Appendix F, Plates I and II)

C. <u>Size Classification</u>: Intermediate (18 feet high, 3,030 acre-feet)

D. Hazard Classification: High (Section 3.1.E)

E. Ownership: Pennsylvania Game Commission

P. O. Box 1567

Harrisburg, PA 17120

F. Purpose of Dam: Water Fowl Management

#### G. Design and Construction History:

The dam and facilities were designed by Gannett, Fleming, Corddry and Carpenter, Inc., Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The permit application for construction was approved by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PennDER) on January 12, 1971. The contractor was J. Robert Bazley, Inc., Pottsville, Pennsylvania, who started actual construction on April 1, 1971, and substantially completed the work in December, 1971. The grouting of the rock in the abutments was performed by Coal Drilling Company, a subsidiary of B. H. Mott & Sons, Huntington, West Virginia. The construction was supervised by a resident engineer of the design consultant. Bi-weekly construction reports were submitted to PennDER.

#### H. Normal Operating Procedures

The reservoir is used for water fowl management. A large area around the reservoir provides undisturbed resting, loafing, feeding and nesting areas for resident and migratory water fowl species. The shallow reservoir forms a marshy habitat. The pool level is kept at spillway weir elevation year around.

#### 1.3 PERTINENT DATA

A. Drainage Area (square miles)

From files - 7.4

Computed for this report - 7.8

Use 7.8

B. <u>Discharge at Dam Site</u> (cubic feet per second)
See Appendix C for hydraulic calculations

Maximum known flood, since construction of dam,
June 22, 1972 1,615

	Outlet works low pool outlet at pool Elev. 535	36
	Outlet works at pool level Elev. 542.5 (spillway crest)	73
	Low pool spillway (stop logs removed) at pool Elev. 542.5 (spillway crest)	89
	Spillway capacity at pool Elev. 546.5 (top of dam)	7,125
c.	Elevation (feet above mean sea level)	
	Top of dam	546.5
	Spillway crest	542.5
	Invert (18-inch x 36-inch sluice gate)	531.2
	Streambed at centerline of dam	528.0
D.	Reservoir (miles)	
	Length of normal pool	1.2
	Length of maximum pool	1.4
E.	Storage (acre-feet)	
	Spillway crest (Elev. 542.5)	1,300
	Top of dam (Elev. 546.5)	3,030
F.	Reservoir Surface (acres)	
	Top of dam (Elev. 546.5) from HEC-1	538
	Spillway crest (Elev. 542.5)	365
G.	Dam (See Appendix F, Plates III through IX)	
	Type: Homogeneous impervious earthfill with a rock on both slopes.	facing
	Length: Two abutments each about 100 feet long.	
	Height: 18 feet above streambed (sheetpile wall). 10 feet above natural ground (embankment).	

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Top Width: 20 feet.

Side Slopes: Upstream - 2.8H to 1V.

Downstream - 2.5H to 1V.

Zoning: Homogeneous with sheetpiling over part of the length.

Impervious Core: None.

Cutoff: Trench on centerline dam to solid rock with a concrete groutcap.

Grout Curtain: On centerline of trench at abutments only.

#### H. Outlet Facilities

There are two openings in the concrete wall adjacent to the spillway, on the left side, one controlled by a 6-inch by 6-inch sluice gate and the other by a 18-inch by 36-inch sluice gate. Both gates have an invert elevation of 531.25. In addition, there are two openings 4-feet wide by 5.5-feet high for discharging water over a broadcrested weir at elevation 540.0. These openings are controlled by stop logs.

#### I. Spillway

Type: Uncontrolled ogee weir with sloping upstream face.

Length of weir: 232.5 feet with vertical concrete abutment walls.

Crest elevation: 542.50.

#### J. Regulating Outlets

See Section 1.3.H.

#### SECTION 2 - ENGINEERING DATA

#### 2.1 DESIGN

#### A. Hydrology and Hydraulics

The files of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Resources (PennDER) did not contain hydraulic design data for this structure, except the area-capacity curves shown on Plate III, Appendix F. The report on the application for construction stated that the spillway was designed for a Q of 6,500 cfs, slightly more than what was required according to Pennsylvania's C-curve.

A hydrologic and hydraulic study was made by Gannett, Fleming, Corddry and Carpenter, the designer, including rating curves and a review of the depth of tailwater (See Section 5.1.A of this report).

#### B. Embankment

The embankment of Middle River Creek Dam extends over about 100 feet of length at each abutment, where the dam ties into the side-hills. Highways were relocated to the sidehill. A cutoff trench was excavated to top of rock and after installing a grout cap, (see Plate V, Appendix F) grout holes were drilled and pressure grouted. This grout curtain extends over the length of the cutoff trench only. Beyond this trench, a sheetpile wall was driven to the top of rock. Where the embankment slopes down to the spillway training wall, the sheetpile was capped with a concrete wall (I-wall section, see Plate V and IX, Appendix F). The slopes of the embankment are 2.8H to 1V upstream and 2.5H to 1V downstream. The impervious material is protected with a layer of stone, one foot thick, placed on a 9-inch thick gravel bed. The top of the embankment is 20-feet wide and has an 8-inch thick gravel surface.

#### C. Appurtenant Structures

Besides a full set of design drawings in the files of PennDER, the owner and designer have a set of as-built drawings. The design files of the appurtenant structures were reviewed in the consultant's office. These structures consist of a 250-feet long cellular structure between the training walls. For typical sections, see Plate VII and VIII, Appendix F. The actual spillway is formed by two parallel sheet-pile walls at 18-foot centers driven to rock and tied together with 2-inch round tie rods. A zoned fill was placed between the sheetpile walls and the fill was capped with an 18-inch thick slab over which the water flows. A modified ogee section was installed at the downstream end of the slab, with the crest being 1.5 feet above the slab. About 23 feet

downstream from the weir, a third parallel sheetpile wall was driven to rock and the surface area between this wall and the weir was paved with a 1.5 foot thick concrete slab. This slab is 12 feet below weir crest.

At the left end of the overflow section is the control structure. This structure consists of a low flow sluice gate (6-inch x 6-inch), a drawdown sluice gate (18-inches x 36-inches) and two openings which can be adjusted with stop logs. The operator stands are on a platform, accessible by a walkway on top of the wingwall.

#### 2.2 CONSTRUCTION

The construction of these facilities occurred in 1971 under the supervision of a resident engineer employed by the design engineer. Regular progress reports were submitted to PennDER. These reports and the as-built drawings indicate that the facilities were constructed as designed and that no major modifications occurred. Records of grouting indicate that the grout take was small (average of .24 bag per linear foot of hole).

#### 2.3 OPERATION

Records of operation, which would indicate exact pool levels during maximum inflows, are not maintained. The drawdown sluice gate is operated at least twice a year and the pool level is maintained as required for water fowl management.

#### 2.4 EVALUATION

#### A. Availability

Design drawings were available in the files of PennDER. The design consultant (GFCC) made available to the inspection team the asbuilt drawings (no changes) and the design calculations for the structural stability of the overflow section and sheetpile walls. The owner has also copies available of the as-built drawings and some of the design calculations.

#### B. Adequacy

#### 1. Hydrology and Hydraulics

The available engineering data was adequate to review the designer's criteria used for the hydraulic design of these facilities. For a comparative discussion, reference is made to Section 5 of this report.

#### 2. Embankment

Due to the limited height and length of the embankment and the type of construction used, the actual design criteria and design calculations were not extensive. Review of the construction data indicate a more than adequate section for this short embankment.

#### 3. Appurtenant Structures

The available engineering data, consisting of calculations and construction drawings indicate an adequately designed facility. The structures were designed for full reservoir, for construction and normal pool condition. Details on the drawing indicate a facility designed according to acceptable engineering practice.

#### C. Operating Records

Although formal operating records were not available for review, the visual inspection indicates that the structure has withstood, without damage, the flows experienced since construction was completed in 1971.

#### D. Post Construction Changes

No changes or additions have been reported since the construction was completed in 1971.

#### SECTION 3 - VISUAL INSPECTION

#### 3.1 FINDINGS

#### A. General

The general appearance of Middle Creek Dam is good. This recently (1971) constructed facility is in apparently good condition, although the area of the toe and sidehills downstream of the dam abutments are wet and soft. A field office, with a visitor's center, is located about half a mile upstream of the dam. The inspection team was accompanied for a short time by Mr. C. L. Strouphar, Manager of the facilities. The visual inspection check list is in Appendix A of this report. Photographs taken during the inspection are reproduced in Appendix E.

#### B. Embankment

The embankment consists of only two small sections at the abutments, where the dam abuts into the sidehills. The sidehills were excavated on both sides for new highways, which are located at an elevation higher than the top of the dam. The embankments at the abutments are protected with riprap and the top of the fill is covered with a layer of gravel. The profile and typical section surveyed during the inspection (Plate A-II, Appendix A), indicate that the existing condition is in accordance with the design drawings (Appendix F). Plate A-I, Appendix A, indicates large areas of wet and soft conditions beyond the toe of the dam. The appearance of the water on the sidehills indicate that most of this water originates in the higher surrounding ground. The wet condition can be noticed above and just below normal pool elevations. There were no indications that any water came through the embankment of the dam. There is a small low spot on the crest of the dam adjacent to the footbridge, which needs some fill.

The embankment ties into the spillway sections with concrete walls which were in excellent condition. The wall on the left side carries a small walkway, to the control works, which is incorporated with the spillway section.

#### C. Appurtenant Structures

The appurtenant structures form the largest section of the dam and consist of a 250 foot long concrete and steel sheetpile section, including a 15-foot wide section containing regulating sluice gates and stop logs. The 235 foot long overflow section is in good condition. Water drops 12.0 feet from the weir onto a concrete slab. The flow of water, at the time of inspection, prevented close observation, but all

concrete surfaces appeared in good condition. The top of the weir has two small piers, acting as ice breaking devices. Although the flow of water was small, some tailwater was over the slab, thus, breaking the force of the falling water.

On the left side of the spillway is a small structure containing an 18-inch by 36-inch drawdown sluice gate, a 6-inch by 6-inch low flow gate and two 4-feet wide openings with stop logs.

The drawdown sluice gate was operated satisfactorily during the inspection and was in good condition. The minimum flow gate is always partially open. The stop logs are used to maintain a pool level of 2.5 feet below normal pool if so desired for water fowl management. There are no outlet pipes in this structure.

#### D. Reservoir Area

The immediate reservoir area is partially wooded and partially cultivated. The banks of the reservoir are stable and little siltation occurs. For the purpose of waterfowl management, many small ponds (a total of 70 acres) have been constructed in the area immediately upstream of the reservoir.

#### E. Downstream Channel

The immediate downstream channel has a relatively wide flood plain with normal flow contained in a natural stream. A new two-span bridge is located about 600 feet downstream. It was reported that during the Agnes storm in 1972, the water came to the underside of this bridge.

The valley narrows beyond the bridge and widens again within a mile. Several homes are located close to the stream and it is expected that the hazard to loss of life would increase if the dam fails due to overtopping. The hazard category for this dam is considered to be "High".

#### 3.2 EVALUATION

The dam and appurtenant facilities appear to be in good condition. The structural integrity of the dam appears to be good and no signs of deterioration, settlement or movement were discovered during the inspection. A low area adjacent to the footbridge should be filled to crest elevation.

#### SECTION 4 - OPERATIONAL PROCEDURES

#### 4.1 PROCEDURES

The dam and reservoir are owned by the Pennsylvania Game Commission, who maintain a field office and visitor center close to the dam. Water level in the reservoir is controlled through the year as required for water fowl management.

#### 4.2 MAINTENANCE OF DAM

The short length of the earthfill embankments are covered with riprap and gravel and do not need any maintenance at present. The spillway appears to be in good condition and no maintenance work is required.

#### 4.3 MAINTENANCE OF OPERATING FACILITIES

The sluice gates are operated several times a year and are greased regularly.

#### 4.4 WARNING SYSTEM

Although field personnel drive daily by the facilities, a formal surveillance and downstream warning system has not been established.

#### 4.5 EVALUATION

The operational procedures for maintenance of the facilities are good. However, it is recommended that a formal surveillance and downstream warning system be established to be used during periods of heavy or prolonged precipitation.

#### SECTION 5 - HYDROLOGY/HYDRAULICS

#### 5.1 EVALUATION OF FEATURES

#### A. Design Data

The hydrologic and hydraulic information available from PennDER and from the designer of Middle Creek Dam was quite extensive. An area-capacity curve and spillway rating curve were available. The spillway rating curve indicated a maximum discharge capacity, without overtopping, of 7,844 cfs. This was based on a weir coefficient of 4.09.

The designer had computed a PMF of about 14,400 cfs. The design flood was 6,500 cfs, determined from the PennDER C-curve. No flood routing was available.

The designer had evaluated the effect of the bridge located just downstream of the dam, and determined that the resulting backwater from the design flood would cause the tailwater at the dam to be at about elevation 542.9. This would not affect the discharge capacity.

#### B. Experience Data

There were no records available for past floods, but personnel of the Pennsylvania Game Commission reported that the maximum known flood occurred in June, 1972. At that time the water level rose to an elevation of 18 inches above the spillway crest.

#### C. Visual Observations

On the date of the inspection, no conditions were observed that would indicate that the appurtenant structures of the dam could not operate satisfactorily during a flood event, until the dam is overtopped.

#### D. Overtopping Potential

Middle Creek Dam has a total storage capacity of 3,030 acrefeet and an overall height of 18 feet above streambed, both referenced to the top of the dam. These dimensions indicate a size classification of "Intermediate". The hazard classification is "High" (see Section 3.1.E).

The recommended Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for a dam having the above classifications is the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). For this dam, the PMF peak inflow is about 14,200 cfs (see Appendix C for HEC-1 inflow computations).

Comparison of the estimated PMF peak inflow of 14,200 cfs with the estimated spillway discharge capacity of 7,125 cfs indicates that a potential for overtopping of the Middle Creek Dam exists.

An estimate of the storage effect of the reservoir and routing of the computed inflow hydrograph through the reservoir shows that this dam does not have the necessary storage available to pass the PMF without overtopping. The spillway-reservoir system can pass a flood event equal to 60% of a PMF (see Sheet 9 of Appendix C).

## E. Spillway Adequacy

The intermediate size category and high hazard category, in accordance with the Corps of Engineers criteria and guidelines, indicates that the Spillway Design Flood (SDF) for this dam should be the full Probable Maximum Flood (PMF).

Calculations show that the spillway discharge capacity and reservoir storage capacity combine to handle 60% of the PMF (Refer to Sheet 9 of Appendix C).

Since the spillway discharge and reservoir storage capacity cannot pass the PMF without overtopping, but can pass more than one-half PMF without overtopping, the spillway is considered to be inadequate but not seriously inadequate.

The hydrologic analysis for this investigation was based upon existing conditions of the watershed. The effects of future development were not considered.

#### SECTION 6 - STRUCTURAL STABILITY

#### 6.1 EVALUATION OF STRUCTURAL STABILITY

#### A. Visual Observation

#### 1. Embankment

There were no visual indications of undue embankment stresses or sloughage and the slopes appear to be stable and adequate. Although the downstream area is wet and soft at several places, it appears that this stems from drainage from the sidehills and roadway cuts rather than through the embankment or its foundation.

#### 2. Appurtenant Structures

The spillway and the operational facilities are all in good condition. The visual observation did not notice any problems in stability or wall movements. All concrete surfaces were in excellent condition. Downstream erosion has not occurred.

#### B. Design or Construction Data

#### 1. Embankment

The available design and construction data indicate that the embankment was designed and constructed in accordance with good engineering practice. The abutments were excavated to rock and the underlying rock strata was grouted. The transition from embankment to the spillway has a sheetpile wall driven to rock and is capped with a concrete wall.

#### 2. Appurtenant Structures

The spillway is constructed on two sheetpile walls driven to rock and tied together with tie rods. The 18 foot wide space between the piles is filled with zoned select material and is topped with a concrete slab. The fill is drained at the downstream side with weepholes. The design and construction data indicate good engineering and a well detailed structure, adequate in stability for all expected loadings.

#### C. Operating Records

Formal operating records are not maintained. Maximum flow over the spillway occurred during tropical storm Agnes (June, 1972), at which time the depth at the weir was approximately 18 inches. This flow was passed without damage downstream.

### D. Post Construction Changes

No reported modifications have been made to the original dam design.

### E. Seismic Stability

This dam is located in Seismic Zone 1 and it is considered that the static stability is sufficient to withstand minor earthquake induced dynamic forces. No studies or calculations have been made to confirm this assumption.

#### SECTION 7 - ASSESSMENT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 7.1 DAM ASSESSMENT

#### A. Safety

The visual inspection, the review of available design data and the operational history indicates that Middle Creek Dam is in good condition and has been designed in accordance with acceptable engineering practice. The maintenance procedures for the embankment and facilities are good.

In accordance with the Corps of Engineers' evaluation guidelines, the combination of storage and spillway capacity is sufficient to pass 60 percent of the Probable Maximum Flood (PMF). The spillway, therefore, is considered to be inadequate, but not seriously inadequate.

#### B. Adequacy of Information

The available data is considered sufficient to make a reasonable assessment of the embankment and facilities.

#### C. Urgency

The recommendations presented as a result of this inspection should be implemented without delay.

#### D. Necessity for Additional Studies

Additional studies are not required at the present time.

#### 7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

#### A. Facilities

The following recommendations are presented for action by the owner:

 That the low spot in the embankment adjacent to the end of the walkway be filled.

#### B. Operation and Maintenance Procedures

 That a formal surveillance and downstream warning system be established to be used during periods of high or prolonged precipitation. APPENDIX A
CHECKLIST OF VISUAL INSPECTION REPORT

## CHECK LIST

## PHASE I - VISUAL INSPECTION REPORT

PA DER # 36-259	NDI NO. PA-00731
NAME OF DAM Middle Creek Dam	HAZARD CATEGORY High
TYPE OF DAM Concrete Weir Cap on S	teel Sheetpiling - Earthfill abutment
LOCATION Clay TOWNSHIP	Lancaster COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA
INSPECTION DATE 4/17/79 WEATHER C	
INSPECTORS: R. Houseal (Recorder)	OWNER'S REPRESENTATIVE(s):
R. Shireman	Strouphar, Manager
A. Bartlett	
H. Jongsma	
*	8
NORMAL POOL ELEVATION: 542.5	AT TIME OF INSPECTION:
BREAST ELEVATION: 546.5	POOL ELEVATION: 542.6 (wind)
SPILLWAY ELEVATION: 542.5	아이들 마음 아이들 때문에 가장 하는 것이 없는 것이 없다면 없다.
MAXIMUM RECORDED POOL ELEVATION: 1972	- Weir + 18"
GENERAL COMMENTS:	
Dam presents very good appearance. Was of inspection. Dam is almost entirely sections on both ends of the weir.	iter flowing over weir at time weir. Short earth embankment
	6

# VISUAL INSPECTION EMBANKMENT

	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
A. SURFACE CRACKS	The embankment portions of this structure are two short sections; one on either side of the weir. These sections are covered with dumped rock on both upstream and downstream slopes. No surface cracks.
B. UNUSUAL MOVEMENT BEYOND TOE	None observed.
C. SLOUGHING OR EROSION OF EMBANKMENT OR ABUTMENT SLOPES	The upstream and downstream slopes are covered with dumped stone - 12-inch size. There is no erosion or sloughing.
D. ALIGNMENT OF CREST: HORIZONTAL: VERTICAL:	Horizontal alignment - good. Good (Refer to Plate A-I, Appendix A).
E. RIPRAP FAILURES	None.
F. JUNCTION EMBANKMENT & ABUTMENT OR SPILLWAY	All junctions appear to be in good condition.
G. SEEPAGE	Seepage exists beyond left embankment slope on the natural hillside. This condition is attributed to natural springs in the hillside and not from the dam. Same condition on right hillside.
H. DRAINS	Low flow control gate. Drawdown control gate.
J. GAGES & RECORDER	None.
K. COVER (GROWTH)	Downstream and upstream - dumped rock. Top - gravel.

# OUTLET WORKS

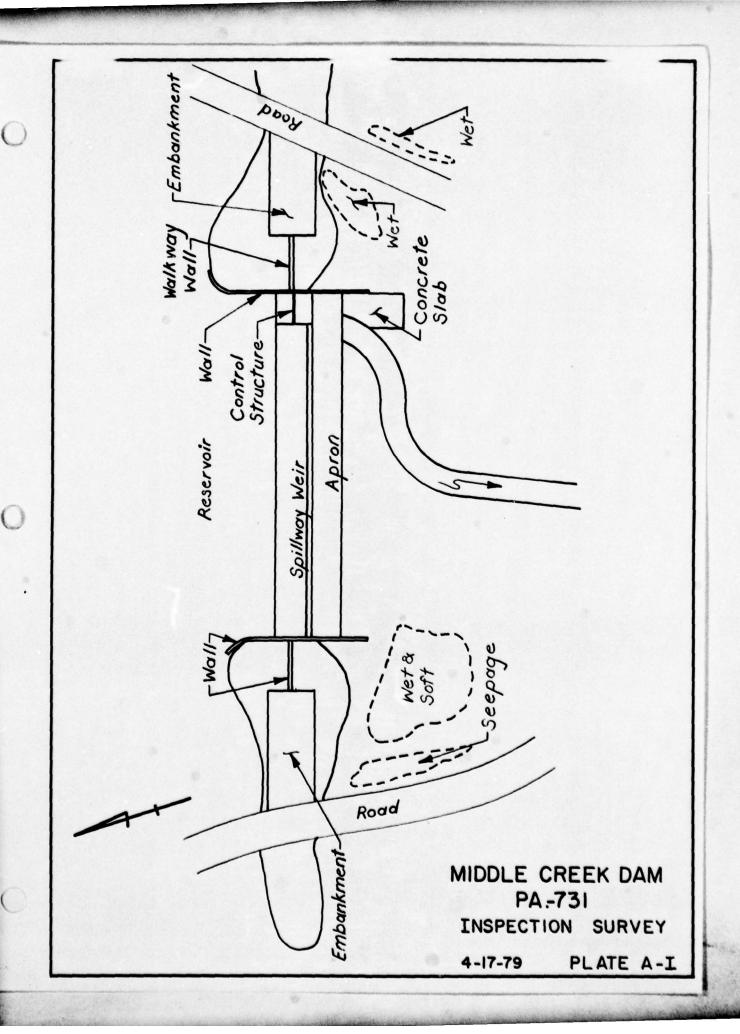
OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS		
A. INTAKE STRUCTURE	None.	
B. OUTLET STRUCTURE	Outlet from Reservoir - 1. Low flow gate. 2. Blowoff gate. For Management of Reservoir - 1. Two bays of stop logs - 30" Tertical distance.	
C. OUTLET CHANNEL	Natural stream from spillway apron. All discharges through control gates and stop log openings enter into the spillway apron area.	
D. GATES	See B above.	
E. EMERGENCY GATE	Blowoff gate: 36-inches x 18-inches.	
F. OPERATION & CONTROL	Water fowl management program.	
G. BRIDGE (ACCESS)	Concrete walkway on top of retaining walls from left embankment onto gate and stop log control area at left side of spillway.	

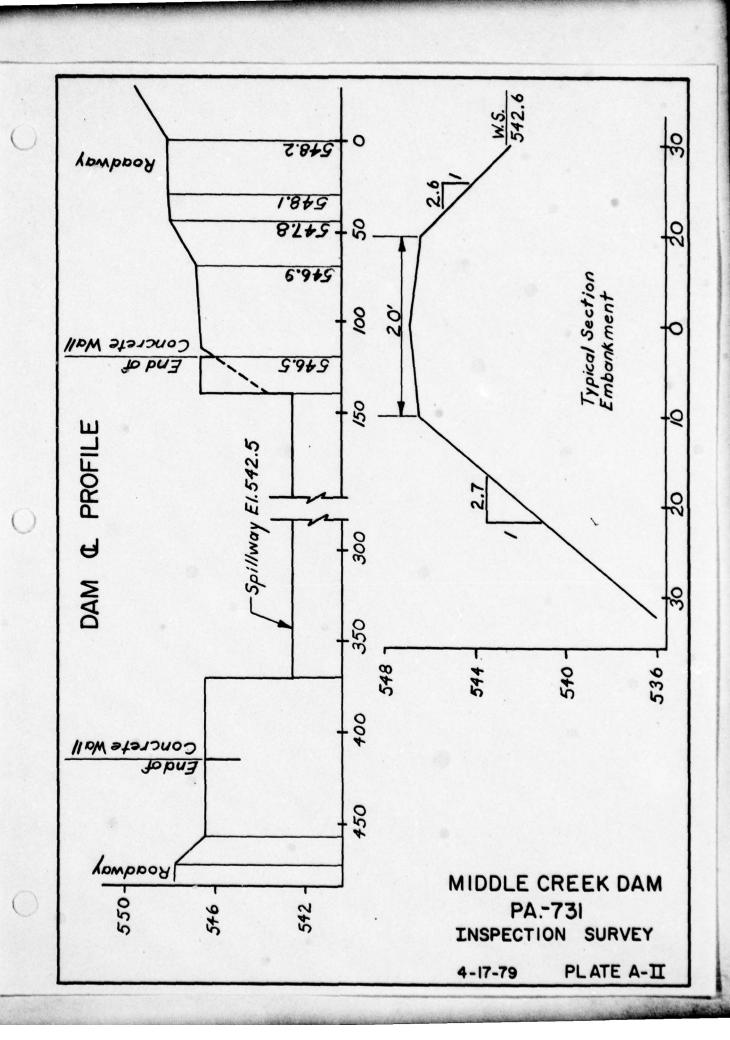
# VISUAL INSPECTION SPILLWAY

	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
A. APPROACH CHANNEL	The approach to the spillway is directly from the reservoir - no channel.
B. WEIR: Crest Condition Cracks Deterioration Foundation Abutments	Good. None visible - water flowing over weir. Nil. Could not observe. Good.
C. DISCHARGE CHANNEL: Lining Cracks Stilling Basin	Paved apron below spillway.  Concrete - good condition.  None.  None.
D. BRIDGE & PIERS	None across spillway. Special concrete projections (2) on crest of weir. Reported as ice breaking devices. Refer to drawings for dimensions.
E. GATES & OPERATION EQUIPMENT	Gates are an integral part of the spillway, including low flow control and blowoff control. Blowoff gate was operated for this inspection. Low flow gate is always open.
F. CONTROL & HISTORY	Maximum flow over spillway - 18-Inch June, 1972. Control is in accordance with established water fowl management program.

# VISUAL INSPECTION

	OBSERVATIONS AND REMARKS
INSTRUMENTATION  Monumentation	Benchmarks on walls.
Observation Wells	None.
Weirs	One used some time ago to verify low flow volume. Weir removed.
Piezometers	None.
Staff Gauge	None.
Other	None.
RESERVOIR	
Slopes .	Slopes flat and stable.
Sedimentation	None reported.
Watershed Description	Partial woodland, partial cultivated. Many small breeding ponds for water fowl.
DOWNSTREAM CHANNEL  Condition	Natural stream - first mile narrow valley.
Slopes	Wooded with several homes within 1.5 mile.
Approximate Population	40
No. Homes	15





APPENDIX B

CHECKLIST OF ENGINEERING DATA

## CHECK LIST ENGINEERING DATA

PA DER #	36-259	
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NDI NO. PA-00 731

NAME OF DAM Middle Creek Dam

ITEM	REMARKS
AS-BUILT DRAWINGS	Available at the offices of Gannett, Fleming, Corddry & Carpenter, Inc. (Designer) and the Pennsylvania Game Commission (Owner).
REGIONAL VICINITY MAP	U.S.G.S. Quadrangle, Womelsdorf, PA See Plate II, Appendix F
CONSTRUCTION HISTORY	Bi-weekly reports by consultants in file of PennDER.
GENERAL PLAN OF DAM	Appendix F, Plate V.
TYPICAL SECTIONS OF DAM	Appendix F, Plates V through IX.
OUTLETS: PLAN DETAILS CONSTRAINTS DISCHARGE RATINGS	See Appendix F. Plate V Plate V through IX. In designer's file.

## ENGINEERING DATA

ITEM	REMARKS
RAINFALL & RESERVOIR RECORDS	None.
DESIGN REPORTS	Designer's File.
GEOLOGY REPORTS	Designer's File.
DESIGN COMPUTATIONS: HYDROLOGY & HYDRAULICS DAM STABILITY SEEPAGE STUDIES	Designer's File. None. None.
MATERIALS INVESTIGATIONS: BORING RECORDS LABORATORY FIELD	Designer's File.  Designer's File.  Designer's File.
POST CONSTRUCTION SURVEYS OF DAM	None.
BORROW SOURCES	Not identified.

## ENGINEERING DATA

ITEM	REMARKS
MONITORING SYSTEMS	None.
MODIFICATIONS	None.
HIGH POOL RECORDS	No official records. Estimated at 1.5 feet during Agnes (June, 1972).
POST CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING STUDIES & REPORTS	None.
PRIOR ACCIDENTS OR FAILURE OF DAM  Description:  Reports:	None.
MAINTENANCE & OPERATION RECORDS	None.
SPILLWAY PLAN, SECTIONS AND DETAILS	See Appendix F, Plates III through IX.

## ENGINEERING DATA

ITEM	REMARKS
OPERATING EQUIPMENT, PLANS & DETAILS	Appendix F, Plates III through IX.
CONSTRUCTION RECORDS	PennDER files. Bi-weekly reports.
PREVIOUS INSPECTION REPORTS & DEFICIENCIES	None reported.
MISCELLANEOUS	Not all construction drawings have been reproduced in Section F. Additional drawings available at PennDER, the owner's office and the designer's office.

### CHECK LIST HYDROLOGIC AND HYDRAULIC ENGINEERING DATA

DRAINAGE AREA CHARACTERISTICS: Partial woodland, partial cultivated.
ELEVATION:
TOP NORMAL POOL & STORAGE CAPACITY: Elev. 542.5 1750 Acre-Feet
TOP FLOOD CONTROL POOL & STORAGE CAPACITY: Elev. 546.5 3300 Acre-Feet
MAXIMUM DESIGN POOL: Elev. 546.5
TOP DAM: Elev. 546.5
SPILLWAY:
a. Elevation 542.5
b. Type Modified Ogee
c. Width 232.5
d. Length <u>18</u>
e. Location Spillover Center of Dam
f. Number and Type of Gates None.
OUTLET WORKS:
a. Type Stop logs and sluice gates.
b. Location Left abutment
c. Entrance inverts 531.25
d. Exit inverts 531.25
e. Emergency drawdown facilities 18-inch x 36-inch sluice gate
HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL GAGES:
a. Type None
b. Location
c. Records
MAXIMUM NON-DAMAGING DISCHARGE:

APPENDIX C
HYDROLOGY AND HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS

## SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF FLOOD HYDROGRAPH FACKAGE (HEC-1) DAM SAFETY VERSION

The hydrologic and hydraulic evaluation for this inspection report has employed computer techniques using the Corps of Engineers computer program identified as the Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1) Dam Safety Version.

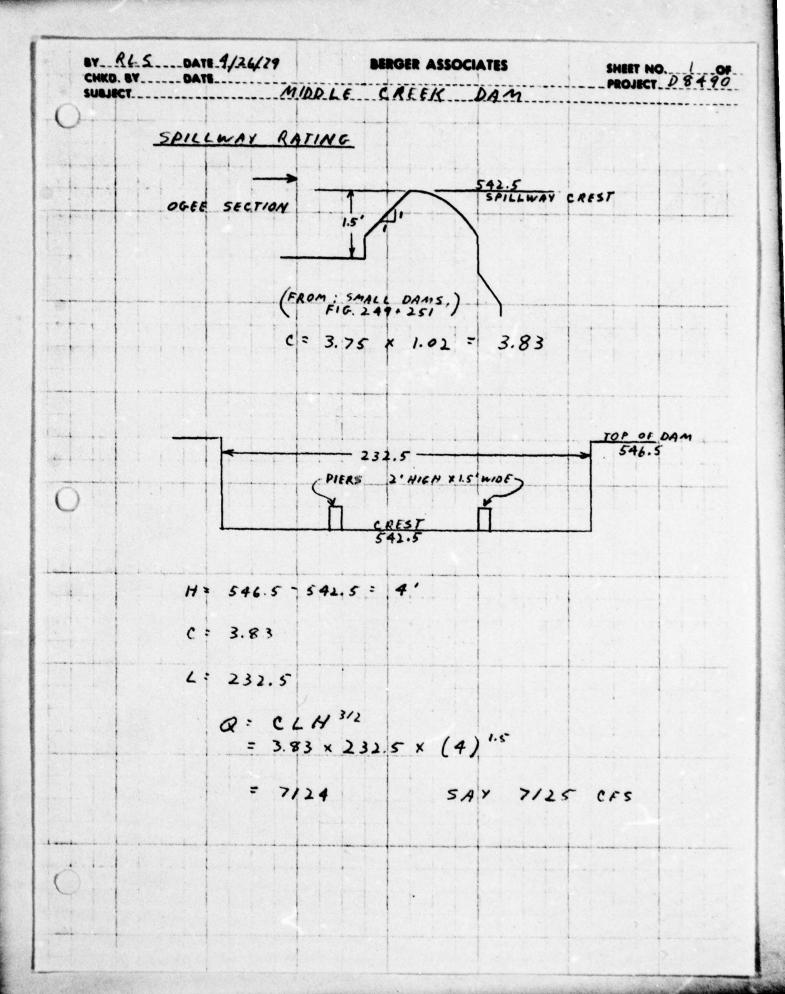
The program has been designed to enable the user to perform two basic types of hydrologic analyses: (1) the evaluation of the overtopping potential of the dam, and (2) the capability to estimate the downstream hydrologic-hydraulic consequences resulting from assumed structural failures of the dam. A brief summary of the computation procedures typically used in the dam overtopping analysis is shown below.

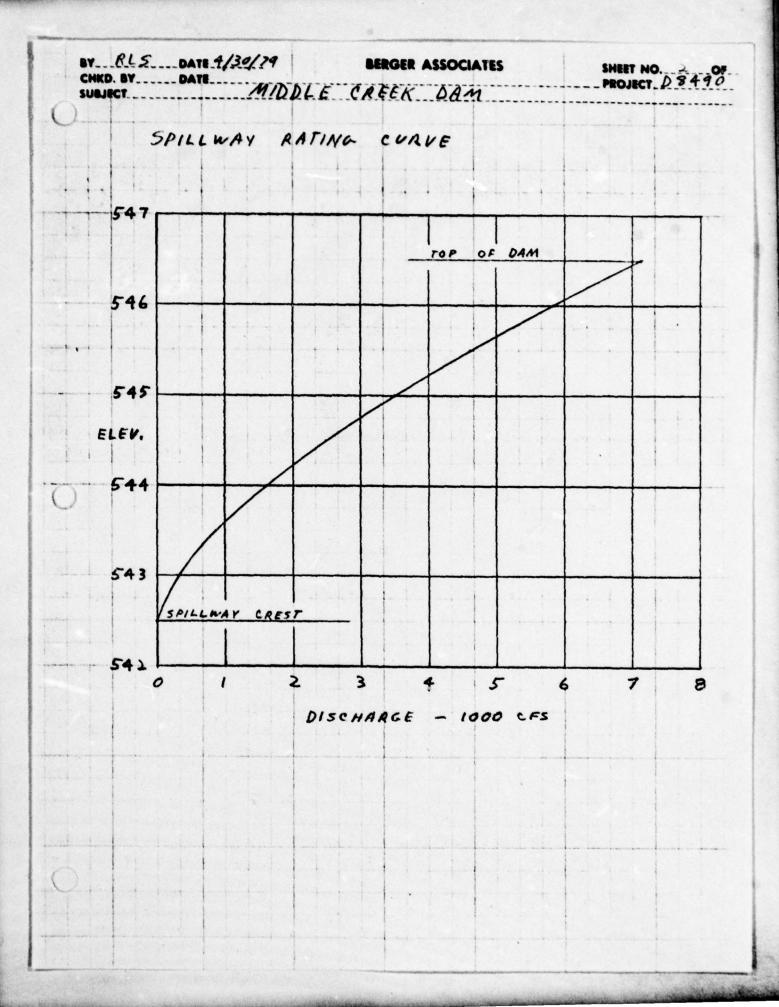
- Development of an inflow hydrograph to the reservoir.
- Routing of the inflow hydrograph(s) through the reservoir to determine if the event(s) analyzed would overtop the dam.
- Routing of the outflow hydrograph(s) of the reservoir to desired downstream locations. The results provide the peak discharge, time of the peak discharge and maximum stage of each routed hydrograph at the outlet of the reach.

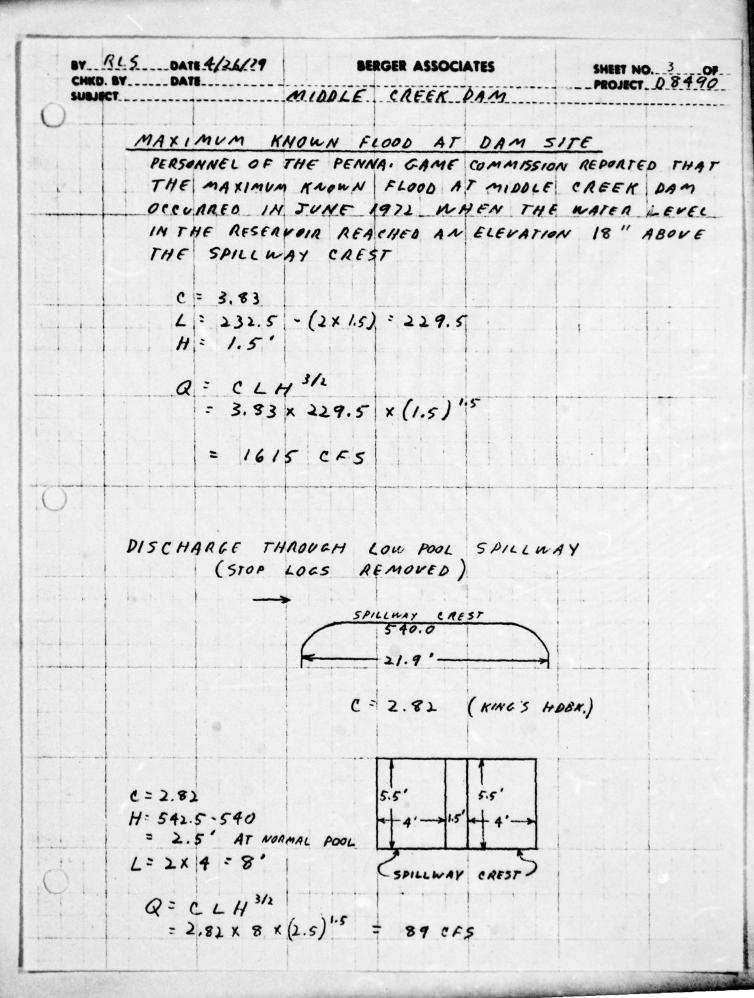
The output data provided by this program permits the comparison of downstream conditions just prior to a breach failure with that after a breach failure and the determination as to whether or not there is a significant increase in the hazard to loss of life as a result of such a failure.

The results of the studies conducted for this report are presented in Section 5.

For detailed information regarding this program refer to the Users Manual for the Flood Hydrograph Package (HEC-1) Dam Safety Version prepared by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, Davis, California.

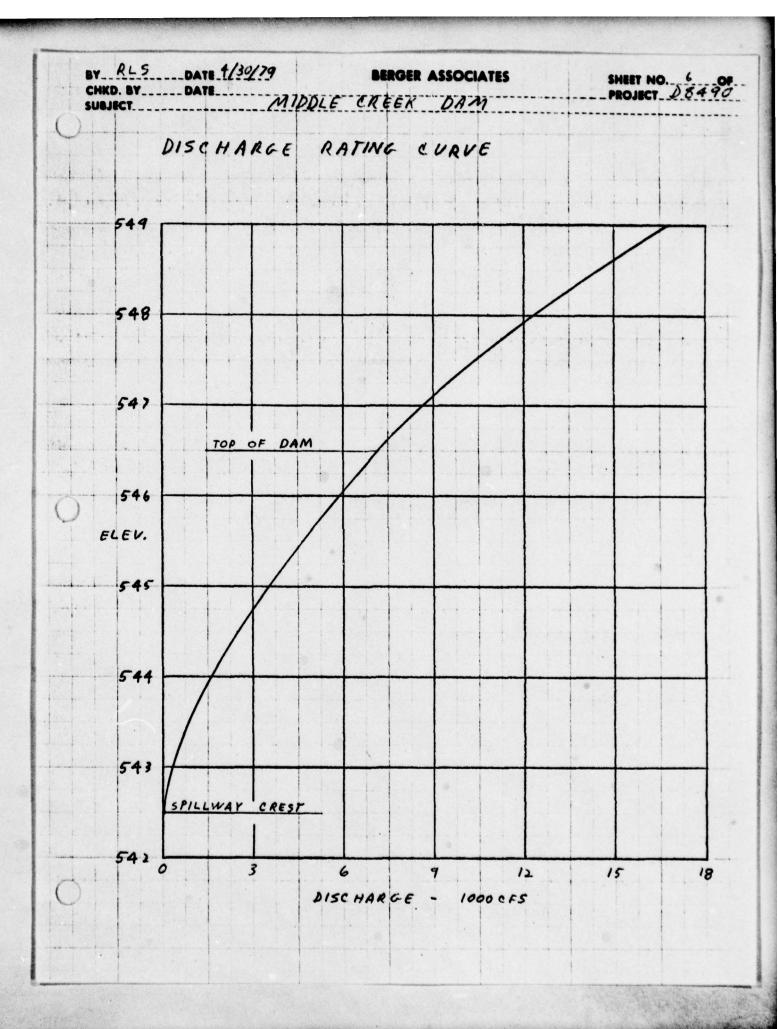






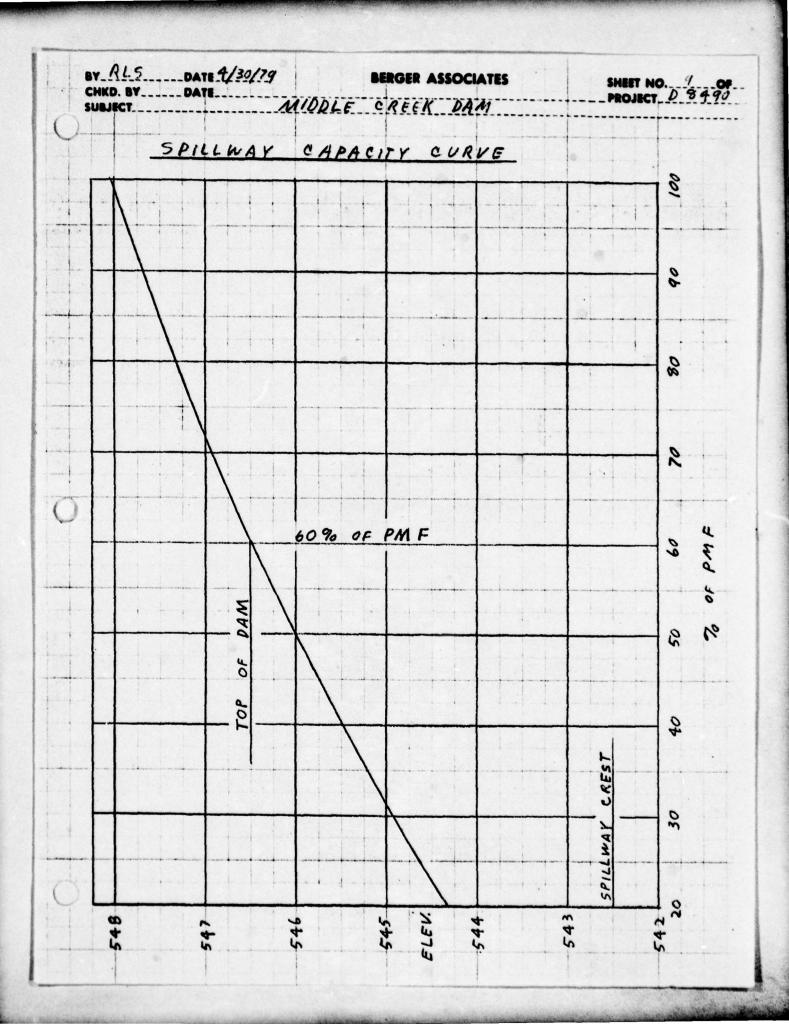
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6" × 6" 5L	VICE GATE INVENT:	531.25
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# PEAK FLOW AND STORAGE (END OF PERIOD) SUMMARY FOR MULTIPLE PLAN-RATIO ECONOMIC COMPUTATIONS FLOWS IN CUBIC FEET PER SECOND (CUBIC METERS PER SECOND) AREA IN SQUARE MILES (SQUARE KILOMETERS)

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APPENDIX D
GEOLOGIC REPORT

#### GEOLOGIC REPORT

#### Bedrock - Dam and Reservoir

Formation Name: Gettysburg Formation (also called Hammer Creek Formation).

Lithology: Predominantly red to brown quartz sandstone with interbeds of quartz pebble conglomerate and some red shale. The sandstone beds are typically a few inches to a foot, or more, thick. Grain size ranges from very fine to coarse. Sand grains are angular to sub-rounded quartz, imbedded in a matrix of clay and hematite. The conglomerates consist of pebbles and cobbles of quartzite, vein quartz and sandstone in a matrix of coarse sandstone, clay and hematite. The shale beds are red, thin bedded, non-fissile, composed of clay, hematite and some calcite.

#### Structure

The dam is located near the northern side of the Newark-Gettysburg basin, often described as a half-graben, down faulted on the northern side. There is, however, no evidence for a fault in this area. The beds of the Gettysburg Formation strike nearly East-West and dip 35° to 55° North. No minor faulting has been reported at the dam site.

The dominant direction of air photo fracture traces is about N10°E. The course of Middle Creek is controlled by these fractures at the dam site.

#### Overburden

The valley of Middle Creek contains an unusual thickness of unconsolidated materials. The geologic map of the Womelsdorf Quadrangle relates these deposits to the talus that blankets the slopes of nearby South Mountain. Core borings at the site indicate that the deposits consist of sand, gravel and some clay and ore, twenty to forty feet thick. Some swamp deposits, silt, clay and organic muck locally overlies the sand and gravel.

On the valley sides five to ten feet of soil and weathered sandstone blocks overlie the bedrock.

#### Aquifer Characteristics

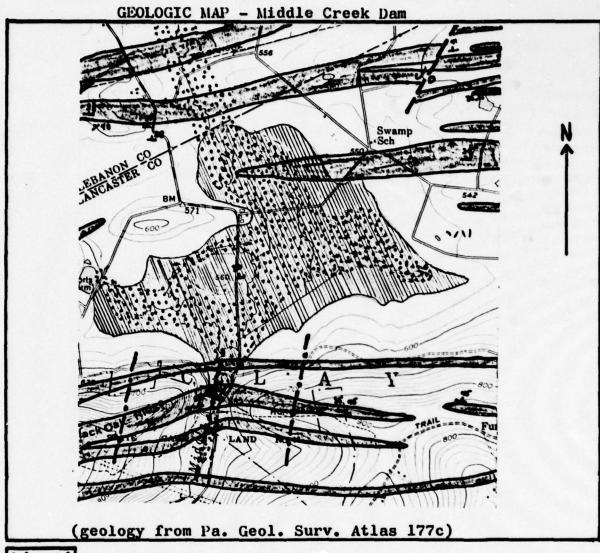
The rocks of the Gettysburg Formation are essentially impermeable, and all ground water movement is along bedding planes and fractures. Where the beds are fractured ground water movement can be quite free. Generally speaking the massive conglomerate and sandstone beds of the dam site seem to resist ground water movement.

#### Discussion

The sandstones and conglomerates of the Gettysburg Formation should be excellent dam foundation materials. Only minor amounts of carbonate cement are present, and continued ground water movement is unlikely to weaken the rock. Some leakage under the central section of the dam, along N-S fractures is possible, but it should not affect the soundness of the foundation.

#### Sources of Information

- Geyer, A.R., Buckwalter, T.V., McLaughlin, D.B., and Gray, C. (1963). "Geologic and Mineral Resources of the Womelsdorf Quadrangle". Pa. Geological Survey Atlas A177c.
- 2. Air Photos, scale 1:24,000, dated 1969.
- 3. Core boring data in file.





0

unconsolidated deposits



Gettysburg Fm.- quartz conglomerate

Fgs

Gettysburg Fm.- sandstone

--- fault

--- air photo fracture trace

strike and dip

SCALE 1:24 000

APPENDIX E

PHOTOGRAPHS

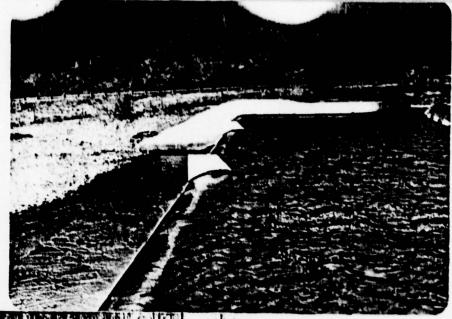


Forebay Walls

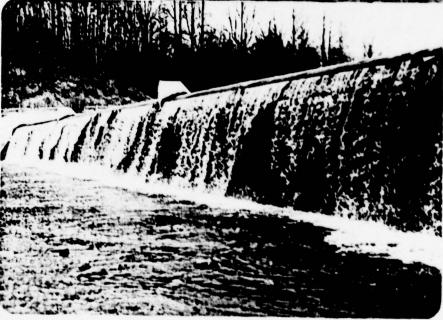
Left Abutment Downstream

Left Abutment Wet Area of Sidehill

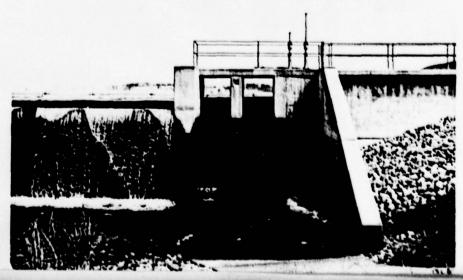
> PA-731 PLATE E-1



Spillway Overflow and Ice Breakers



Downstream View of Spillway



Left Side of Spillway With Control Structure

> PA-731 PLATE E-11



Reservoir

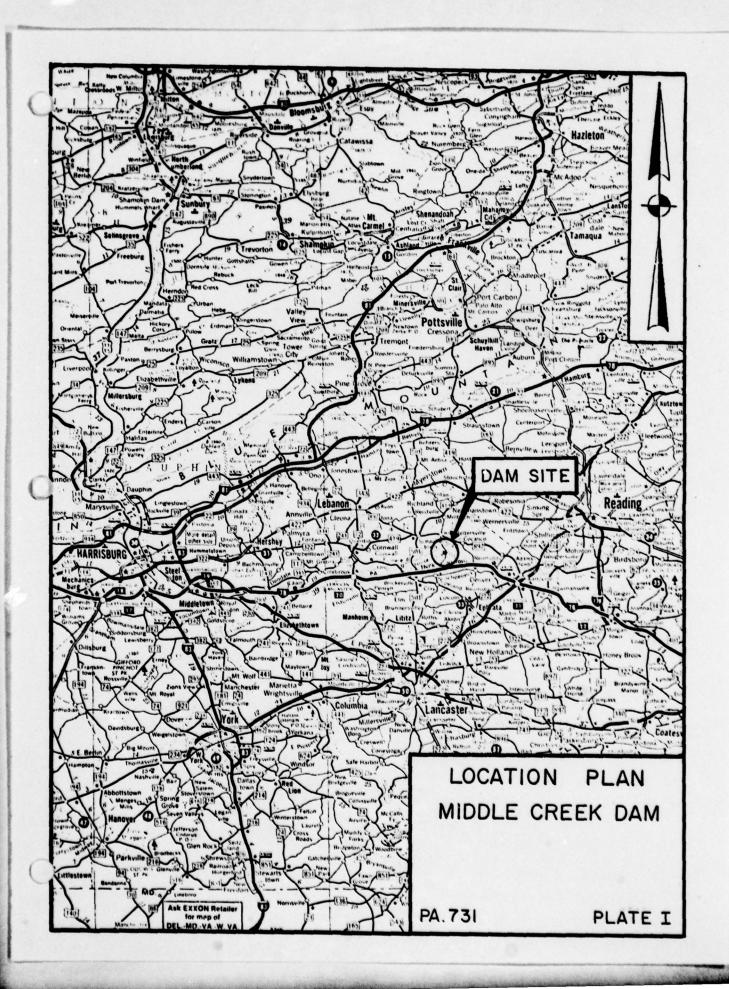
Downstream Channel

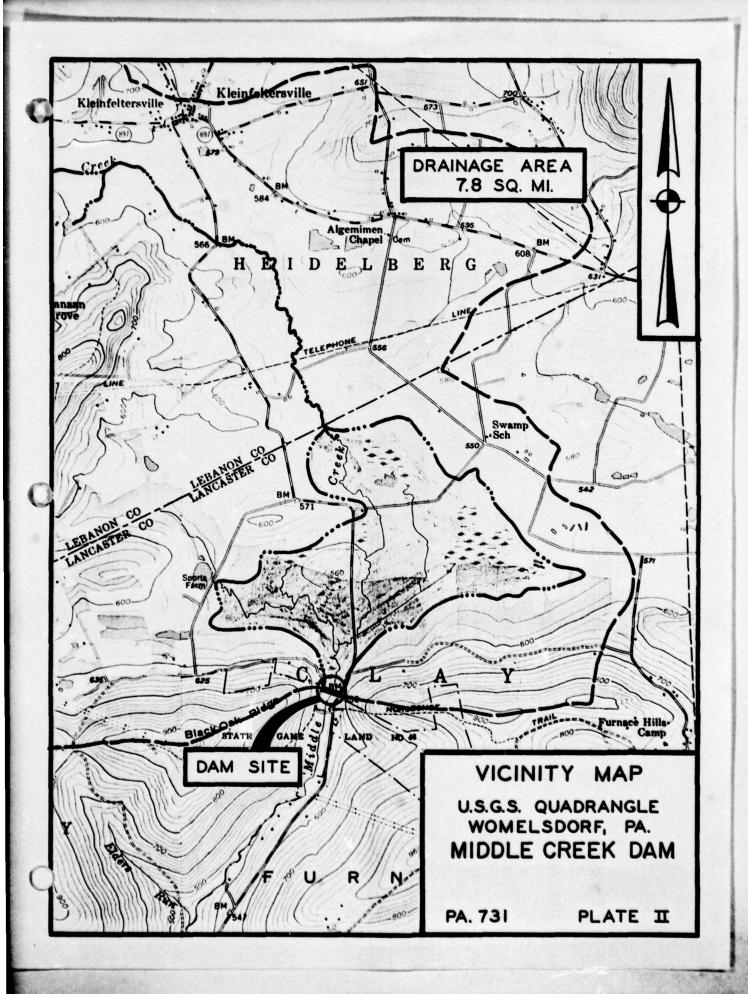
Two Span Bridge Downstream Channel

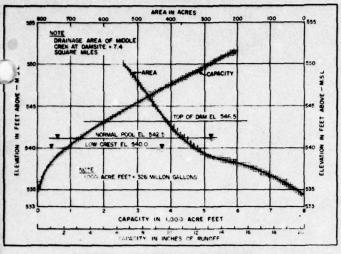
> PA-731 PLATE E-III

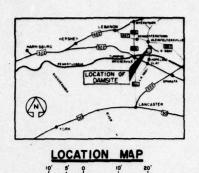
APPENDIX F

PLATES



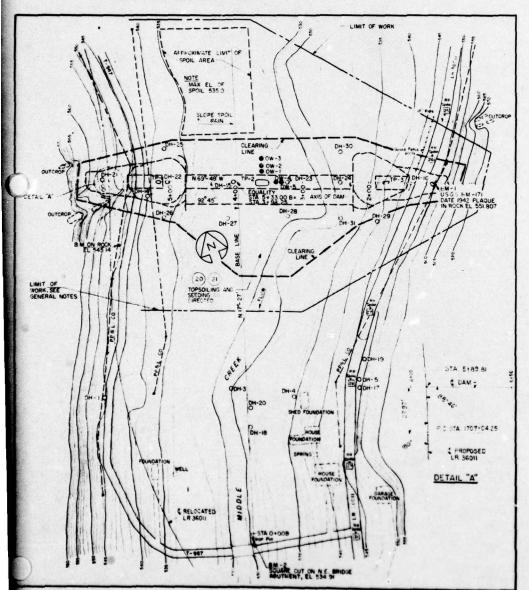








#### AREA-CAPACITY CURVES



PROJECT LAYOUT
DAM SITE TOPOGRAPHY
FOUNDATION EXPLORATION PLAN

LEGENO

O DH-2 - ORILL HOLE LOCATION

G AB -12 - AUBER HOLE LOCATION

O OW-4 - OBSERVATION WELL LOCATION

TP-1- TEST PIT LOCATION

NOTE CLAR AND GRUE BORROW
AREA AS REQUIRED

AS DIRECTED

O 21

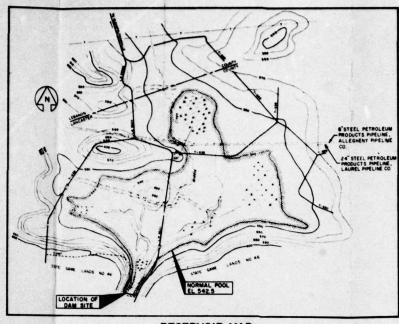
O 20

O 2

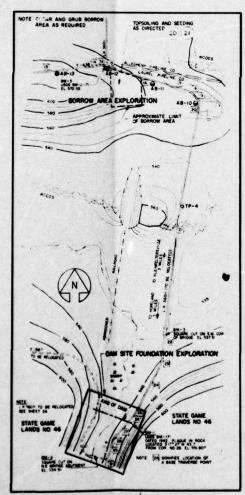








#### RESERVOIR MAP



#### GENERAL NOTES

- I. FOR LOGS OF DRILL HOLES AND TEST PITS SEE SHEETS
- 2 TOPGRAPHY BASED ON FIELD SURVEY BY PENNSYLVANIA GAME COMISSION, 1966. ELEVATIONS BASED ON USGS ECHOCH MARK BM-177, SOUNCE ON TOPGRAPHY.

  3. UTILITY RELOCATIONS BY OTHERS. FOR RELOCATION OF LR. 36011, SEE SHEET 20. ERS. FOR RELOCATION OF A PROCESS OF SURVEY OF SURV

- THE ENGINEER AND THE GAME COMMISSION.

  FOR LIMIT OF WORK AREA FOR COSSTRUCTION OF L.R.

  \$6011 SEE HIGHMAY GRAWINGS AND/OR SPECIFICATIONS.

  6 EXTENT OF CLEARING AS SHOWN IS THAT REQUIRED.

  FOR DAM CONSTRUCTION AND WILL BE PAUD FOR UNDER

  ITEM (2) FOR REQUIRED CLEARING FOR CONSTRUCTION

  OF L.R. 36011 SEE HIGHMAY DRAWINGS AND/OR.

  FOR COTHER CENERAL NOTES SEE SHEET 5.

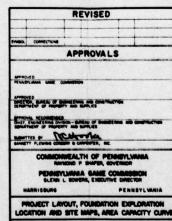
  8. CLEARING AND GRUBBING BORROW AREA WILL BE

  PAID FOR UNDER ITEM (2)





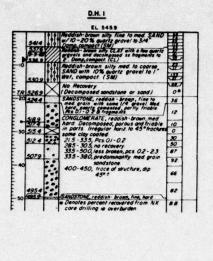


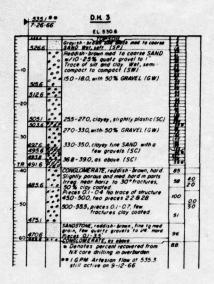


PROJECT NO. 500 2-12 8 (46-70)

CONSTRUCTION OF MIDDLE CREEK DAM
MIDDLE CREEK WATERFOW. AREA
LANCASTER COATTY, PENSIVLAMA
FOR THE PONINTAMAN SAME COMMISSION

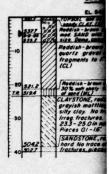
PA. 731 PLATE III





5.90 3	Brown and gay clayey SILT, damp	L
17.00	soft to compet (ML)	E
	Reddish-bron sitty fine SAND with trace of clayand I to 5% quartz gravel to I are. Wat, compact. (SM)	44
5/33	Reddish-brain clayey coarse SAND	1
	with 20-30% gravel to I size. Wet, compact. (%) 220-320 No Recovery (Used basks trap on spoon)	3
5023	CONGLOME MATE, reddish- brown,	# 25
	CAYSTONE, eddish-brown, soft friable at sight finger pressure. Some med hrd zones Broken on	65 67 60
13	Some polished shear surfaces	70
1,	Fragmented and earthy in parts	100
100 3		75
3	,	80

D.t. 4



-		
υ	.n	.15

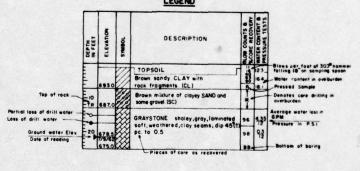
			EL.531.4		
10	111 1 121 1 121 1		Dark gray City St.T with some organic matter Maria set foll with SAMP with some organic matter Maria set foll with SAMP in Gamman organic wet, mad compact (SM) was soft, present set for google set for some contract with set follows the se	TO SECTION OF SECTION	
1	507.4 507.4	2614	Light brown silty med to coarse SAND with 20-30 % gravel to i' wet, compact (SM) 210-24 0, lost samples	10 mm	
-	501.6		SANDSTONE, reddish-brown, med grain with some gravels, hard ireg 0 to 45° tractures some clay coated	34	
-	138		CONGLOMERATE, readish-brown, hard, very sandy in parts. Irreg O to 15° fractures, some clay		31
40			codted. Pieces O.I to I.I and fragments. 396 to 42.4, I piece 35.4 to 37.4, clay coated near -	73	0.0
	486.4		Penotes percent recovered from  NX core drilling in overburden	8.8	

D.	H.	H

TR	5429	000	Reddish-brown silty and clayey SAND with I to 15% grave! Damp, semi-compact. (SC)	1	103
0	5394 9.9.66	::	CONGLOMERATE, reddish-brown, med hard to hard Some zones poorly cemented & frighte in parts	55	
			Free fractures, some clay coated Pieces 01 - 03 115 - 130, fragmented care	66	00
20		::	no and no of magnetic to the	34	0.00
-				28	20
	5204	• •		85 8.8	25

		177	Reddish-brown & gray silty CLAY	L	_
7	5393	100	w/5% gravel Damp, compact (CL)	#	1
	536.8	Co	Brown hard ST BOULDER Pieces	44	
•	134		Reddish - brown sandy CLAY w/1% grave! Moist compact. (CL)	1.	
10	3353	23	Brown, soft, tecom. SS BOULDER	130	
34		2000	silty & clayey SAND a/10 25% gravel	3,	1
TR	526.3	00	Moist, compet (SC)	35	
			SANDSTONE reddish-brown fine to	100	109
50			horiz fracties, some clay coated	10	17
			Pieces 0.7-6, 188, 3/4 clay seam. 20.5-215,tried spoon, no recovery 25.2-254 clay seam	72	0.85
	5148		23.2 - 23. Eldy seam	100	1
30			Denotes percent recovered from	8.8	

#### LEGEND



赞	糊	Brown & gray organic clay SILT Moist, soft. (OL)	H
5236		Dark gray organic silty \$AND (\$M) Light gray med to coarse clayey \$AND w/30-40% gravel Wet, loose (\$C) 25-90, Yellowish brown color	1
5/4.6		Reddish-brown med to coarse silty SAND w/20-30 % gravel. Moist to wet, compact (SM)	i i
		Reddish-brown med to coarse silly SAND and GRAVEL Wel, compact (GM)	
1996	PI	Reddish-brown fine to coarse silly	
493/		SAND w/20-40% gravel Wet, compact (SM)	#
4901	133	Reddish-brown decomposed conglom- erate, friable to SAND & GRAVEL	黑
101.1		CONGLOMERATE, reddish - brown, medium hard Irregular clay coated fractures.	24
	111	CLAYSTONE, reddish-brown, soft to med hard irregular fractures.	65
	1111	Pieces 01-10	
	111		76
4716	111		100
F		*Denotes percent recovered from core drilling in overburden	8.8.

			SYMBOLS		
OVER	BURDEN			ROCK	
	TOPSOIL	FIN SM	SILTY FINE TO COARSE GRAIN SAND AND SILTY SAND WITH SOME GRAVELS	33	CONGLOMERATE
<b>///</b> c	SANDY CLAY (HIGHLY PLASTIC)	- GM	SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL	33	CONGLOMERATIC SANDSTON
Ø c	SILTY AND SANDY CLAY WITH OCCASIONAL GRAVEL	_ s.	POORLY GRADED SAND		SANDSTONE
<b>-</b>	CANDY AND CLAYEY SILT	₩ sw	FINE TO COARSE GRAIN SAND WITH LITTLE OR NO FINES		CLAYSTONE AND SANDY AND SILTY SHALE
III o	ORGANIC SILT	[2] cw,	P FINE TO COARSE GRAIN SAND AND GRAVEL AND SILTY SAND AND GRAVEL		
of s	CLAYEY SAND AND SILTY AND CLAYEY SAND WITH SOME GRAVEL AND COBOLES		COBBLES AND BOULDERS OR	$\boxtimes$	NO RECOVERY

#### D.H. 18 EL. 532.1

	530€		Tree root
	530 E 529 /	1/2	Grayish - brown organ
	5248		Ton & reddish - brand
10	518.8		Reddish-brown SAND w/5-30% compact (SM)
			SAND and GRAVE
50	5098		
30		X	Spoon refusal at 2. Reamed w/tri-conc Cored w/NX barrel Lost spoon sample Cored w/NX sow to 1 Drilled like sand
	4958		Yellow - brown clays
40		9090	SAND -20-40%
TR	4903	9 6 6	Orilled like sond and
	486.		IN PORTS PIECES DE
5 1	4828	100000	Irreg slickensided
30	3.07.9		CONGLOMERATE, PO

### GENERAL NOTES

- NERAL NOTES

  OPILL NOLES (D.N.) WERE ACCOMPLIS

  A 5' 10, 20' LONG PRODE QUALTER

  SAMPLES THESE SAMPLE SHOOKE

  SAMPLES THESE SAMPLE SHOOKE

  SAMPLES THESE SAMPLE SHOOKE

  SAMPLES THESE SAMPLE SHOOKE

  FACILITATE ADVANCING THE SORING.

  THE BORINGS INCLUDED ON THESE SORING.

  THE BORINGS OFTERWINES SPECIFED.

  THE SORINGS SINCH AS SO, CS, CG,

  SOIL CLASSIFICATION SYSTEM ML—

  THE GROUND MATER LEVEL SHOWN OF

  WATER HAD STABILIZED IN THE HOLD

  THE ORDING OF SOILS SEVEN ON THE

  JAR SAMPLES, PRESENCE OF BOALS

  MAS A RETURN OF SOILS SEVEN ON THE

  JAR SAMPLES, IN THE DRIVEN OF SOIL

  ME NOTED, HOSEVER, THAT IN MANY

  MAY HAVE REEN PREVE TATED BY DO

  IN THE LOSS OF THE DRILL HOLES.

  IN THE RICHT HAND COLUMN OF THE

  TO A COBBLE OR SMALL BOALDER.

  WATER CONTENTS SHOWN IN RICHT IN

  ARE THE WHITE SONTENT IN SHAPT

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  WATER CONTENTS SHOWN IN RICHT IN

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on and pay clayer SILT, damp

TOPSOL and married brain to proceed CLAY. CAN medica - broom nightly clayor fine by med SARO with 5 - 10% grows to 2 size Dame, Sammers, (SC). Reddish--broom with CLAY with 5% quarty green and frieble SS quarty for the Moist, composite 10 / size. Moist, composite 10 / size. SANDSTONE, reddish-brown, fine, hard No trace of structure tree, fractures, pieces 0.1-05.

EL 542.7

***	mother and a few quartz pobbles (	I
5200	Reddish-brown sity fine to med gran \$4ND with 10 % squarts grave! 10 3 size Moist to wel, compact (SM)	
5250	2518 and 1985 aprop ned to come	1
5190 11	Decomposed sandstone, reddish - proper, fine to med grein frieble to sitty SANDISMI NO - 20.0 lest.	0
5/59	o CONGLOMERATE, reddish - brown hard,	85
5125	some clay coaled Pieces Of to Of.  No trace of structure	**
	241 to 275 SANDSTONE, med grain, parous, partly decomposed	27
5020	38 0 to 440 SANDSTONE, tine	
	gramed argillaceous Soft to med hard Pieces QI :	13
496.0		20
1	49.0 to 500 SANDSTONE, fine	57
49/0	grained, hard	83
	Denotes percent recovered from     NX core drilling in overburden	

72 0.85

D.B.17

CONGLOWERATE

NO RECOVERY  $\boxtimes$ 

D.H.18

-	1530.0		Tree root		
٠	529/ 5248		Grayish - brown organic sitty CLAY Dema , stightly comment. (CN) Ton 8 raddish - brown clopsy fine to coarse SANDw/15-20% gravel det (SC)	***	
10	5/8.8	0.000	Reddish-brown silty med to coarse SAND w/5-30 % gravel Wet, semi- compact (SM)	107	
20	509.8		Reddish brown med to coarse SANO and GRAVEL Wet, compact (GW)		
30		V	Spoon refusal at 23.0.24.0.25.0 Reamed with: core bit 23.0-27.0 Cored wiNx barrel 27.0-30.0 Last spoon samples 30.0-33.5 Cored wiNx saw tooth 335-345 (Drilled like sand and gravel.)	0	
40	4958		Yellow - brown cloyey fine SAND with few grovels Most compact (SC) — Weddish brown silf, med to course SAND w 20-40% grave! Moist, compact (SM) Drilled like sand and grave!	annet.	
811	486.		CONGLOMERATE, brown, god hard, friable	80	
50	1879	Time.	CLAYSTONE, reddish-brown, soft, friable free sliceensided fractures SANDSTONE, brown, fine, hard	20	96 96
			CONGLOMERATE, reddish-brown, med hard to hard, poorly cemented friable in parts irreg fractures some clay	*	120
60	471.3	•	520-530, trace of 70° structure	26	91
			* Denotes percent recovered from core drilling in overburden		

D.H. 19

	5365	4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	Reddish-brown silt and clayey SAND with 5% + gravel and few SS fragments, some to cobble size Maist, campact (SC-SM)	4	
10	5284		Reddish-brown sandy CLAY w/10- 15% gravel. Maist, compact. (CL)	1	
20	5247 522.9	$\times$	Cored w/Nx bir and fried space samples recovered a few SS cobbles of Core reddish-brown med no course SAND w/SS CORED START (SM) CONCLONE RATE, reddish-brown, med to hard, poorly cemented, friedle in	100	
	5/57		parts irreg fractures, some clay coated 230-270, hard time SANDSTONE	42	23
30	5097		198 - 285, pieces 01-09 285 - 330, pieces 21-24	100	00
			Denotes percent recovered from core drilling in overburden.	88	

GENERAL NOTES

DRILL HOLES (D.M.) WERE ACCOMPLISHED BY DRIVE BORING PROCEDURE USING
A 3" to 1.2" CLOUD SMOON (UNLESS OTHERWISE ROTEO) FOR DISTURBED
SAMPLES. THESE SAMPLE SHOONS WERE ADVANCED BY A 300" HABBER
RALLING IS MOREYER IN SOME CABES THE OVERBUINDEN WAS CORED TO
ACCULTATE ADVANCING THE BORING ROCK WAS CORED WAS A 21/8" (N.X.)
BIT UNLESS OTHERWISE SPECIFED.

PRESENTED IN THE FOUNDATION EXPLORATION OF THESE BORINGS IS

PRESENTED IN THE FOUNDATION EXPLORATION OF THESE BORINGS IS

PRESENTED IN THE FOUNDATION EXPLORATION OF THE BORING WAS

BELLETER SYMBOLS SUCH AS CJ.S.C.L., AND IN THE COUNTY END OF THE WAS IN THE WINCH

WATER HAD STABILIZED IN THE HOLE PRIOR TO RECOUNT FREE IN THE OFFICE AT WINCH

WATER HAD STABILIZED IN THE HOLE PRIOR TO RECOUNT FREE IN

THE ORALLING OFFI RATON.

DESCRIPTION OF SOLIS GIVEN ON THE LOSS IS BASED ON EXAMINATION OF GUART SIZE

JAR SAMPLES. PRESENCE OF BOULDERS HAS BEEN NOTED ON THE LOSS WHEN THERE

WAS A REFURAL. IN THE DOWNING OFFI ATO THE BUSING WENT THERE

WAS A REFURAL. IN THE DOWNING OFFI ATO THE BUSING WENT THERE

WAS A REFURAL. IN THE DOWNING OFFI ATO THE BUSING WENT THERE

WAS A REFURAL. IN THE DOWNING OFFI ATO THE BUSING A REFORME BY REFLECTED

IN THE ROTH HAND COLUMN OF THE LOSS IS CONSIDERED IN WAY TO BE DUE

WATER CONTENTS SHOON IN RIGHT HAND COLUMN OF DRILL, MOLE AND TEST PIT LOSS

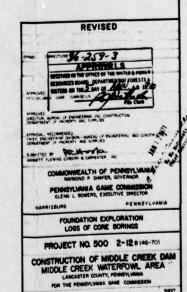
ARE THE MITTER CONTENT IN GOTE REGISTANCE TO DRIVING AS RECORDED ON

THE ROTH HAND COLUMN OF THE LOSS IS CONSIDERED IN WAIT TO BE DUE

WATER CONTENTS SHOON IN RIGHT HAND COLUMN OF THE LOSS AND THE SOLL RECOVERED.

LIVEL SO THE RIVISE NOTED.

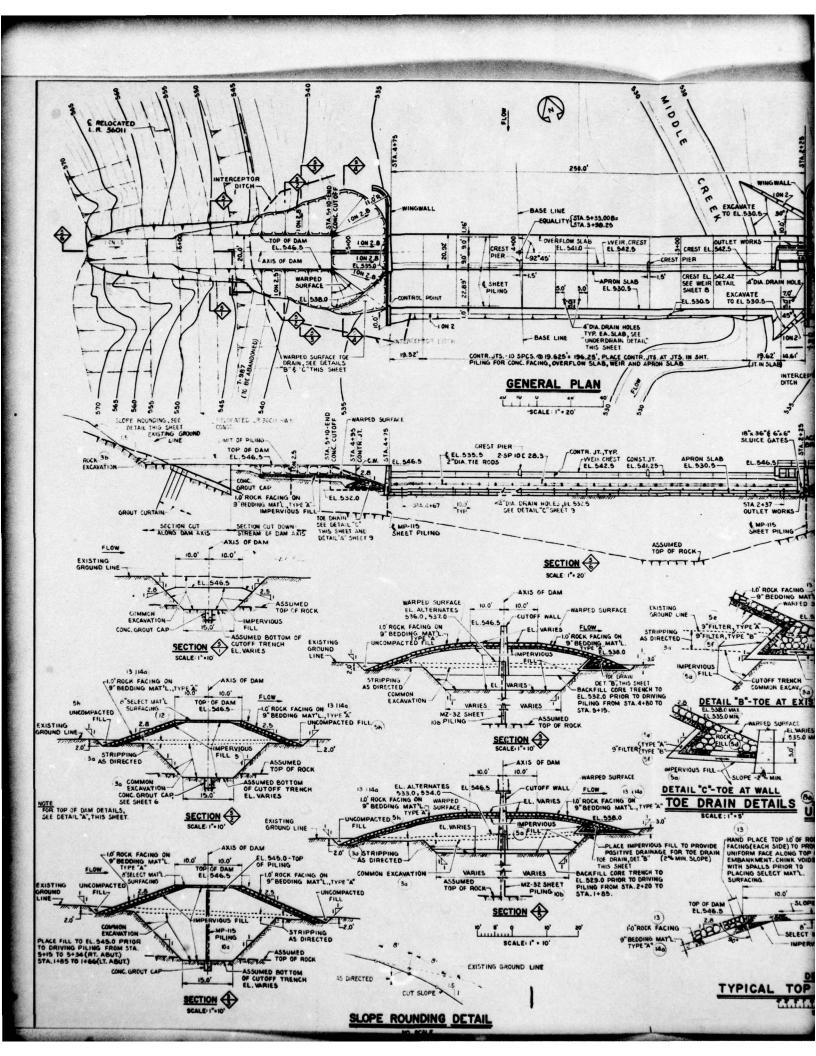
TEST PITS (TP) ARE MACHINE DUG.

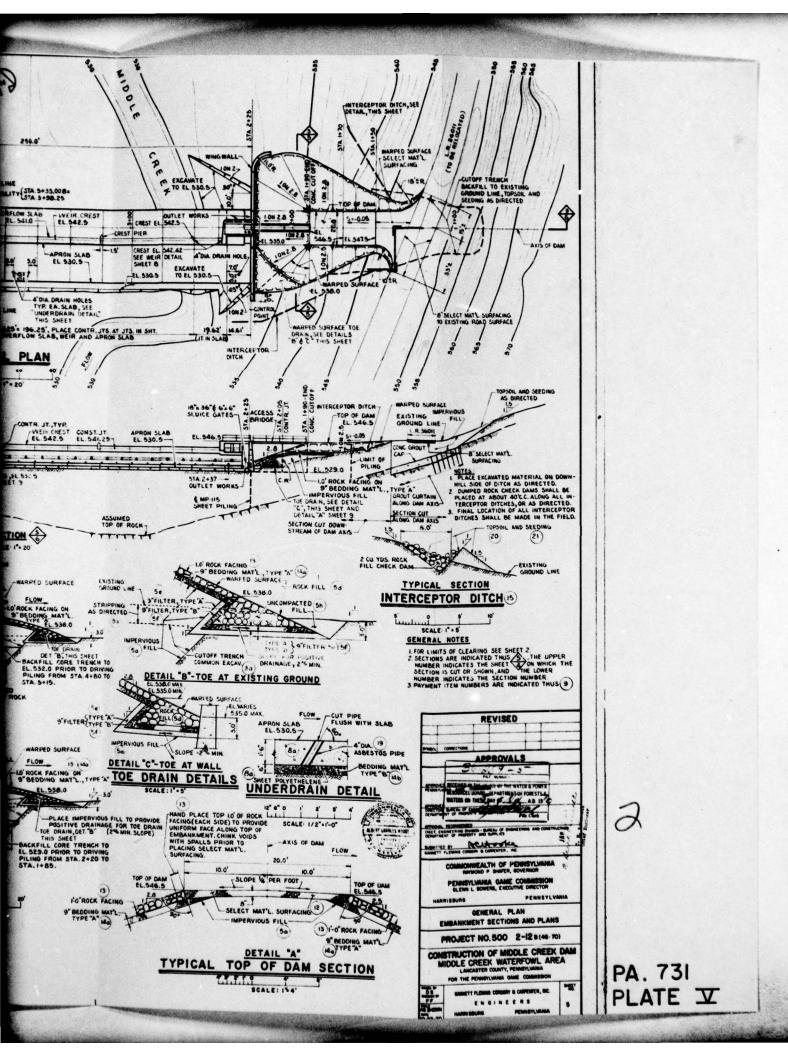


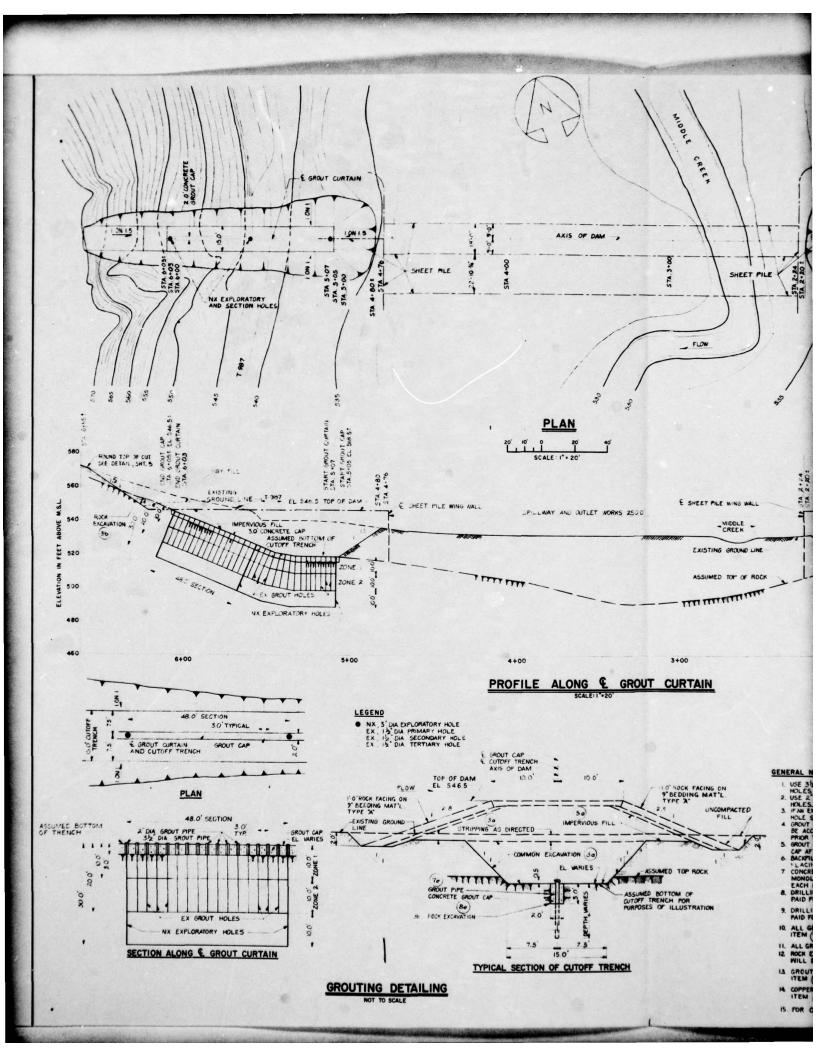
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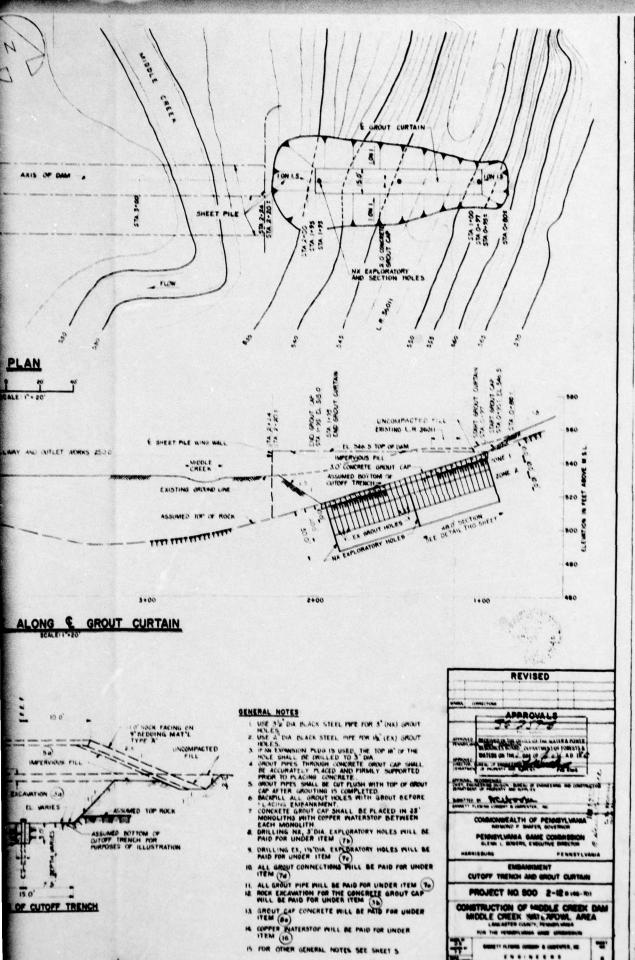
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PA. 731 PLATE IV



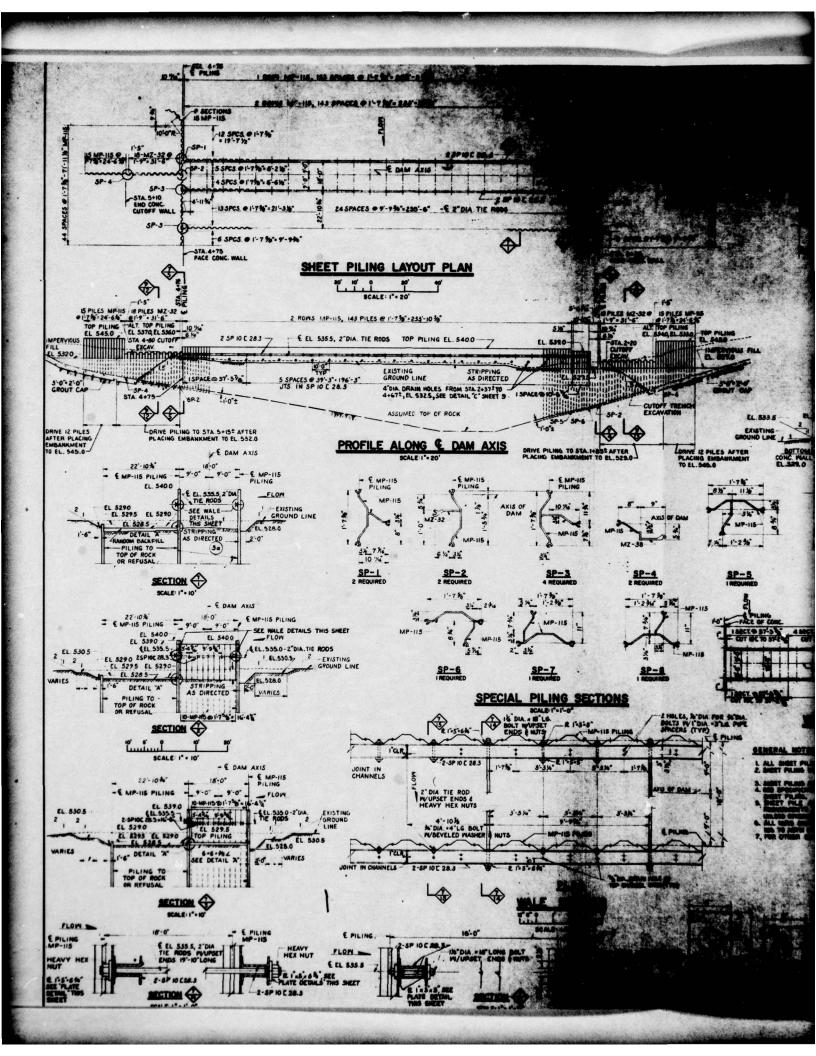


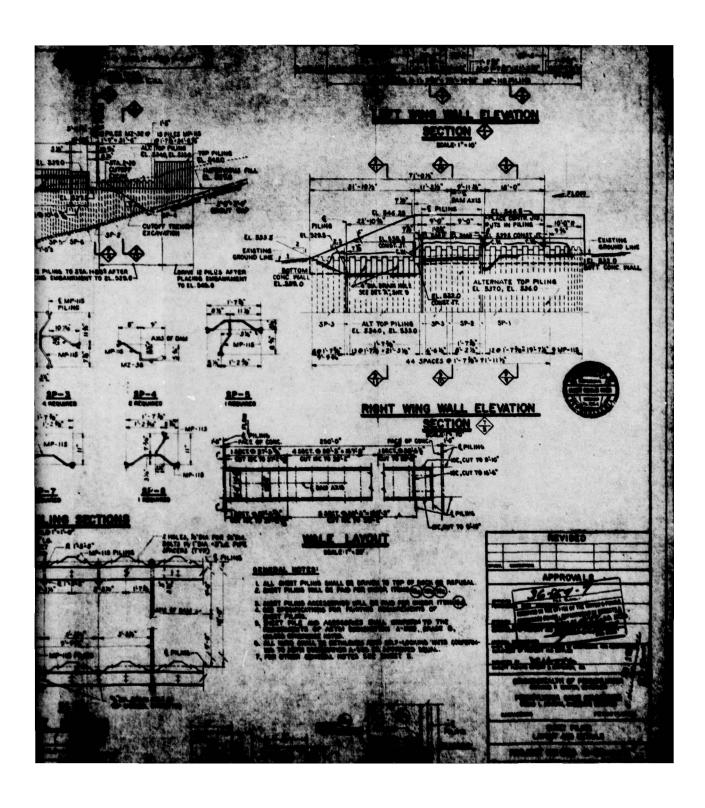


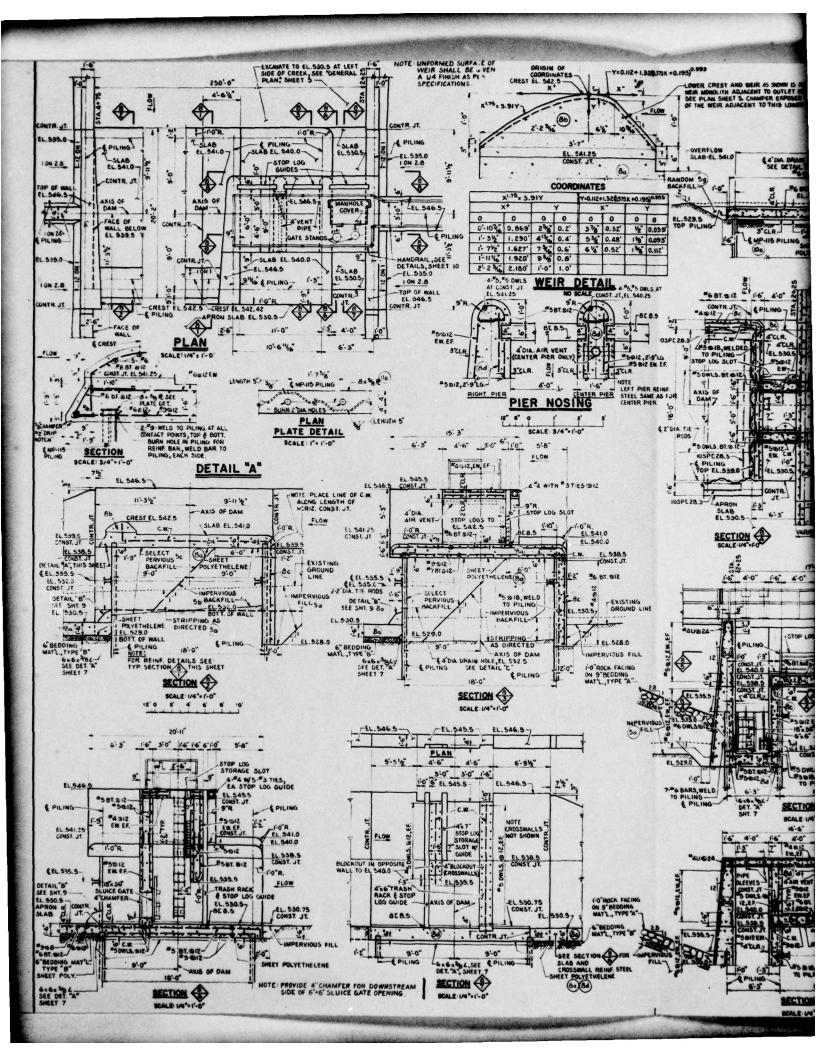


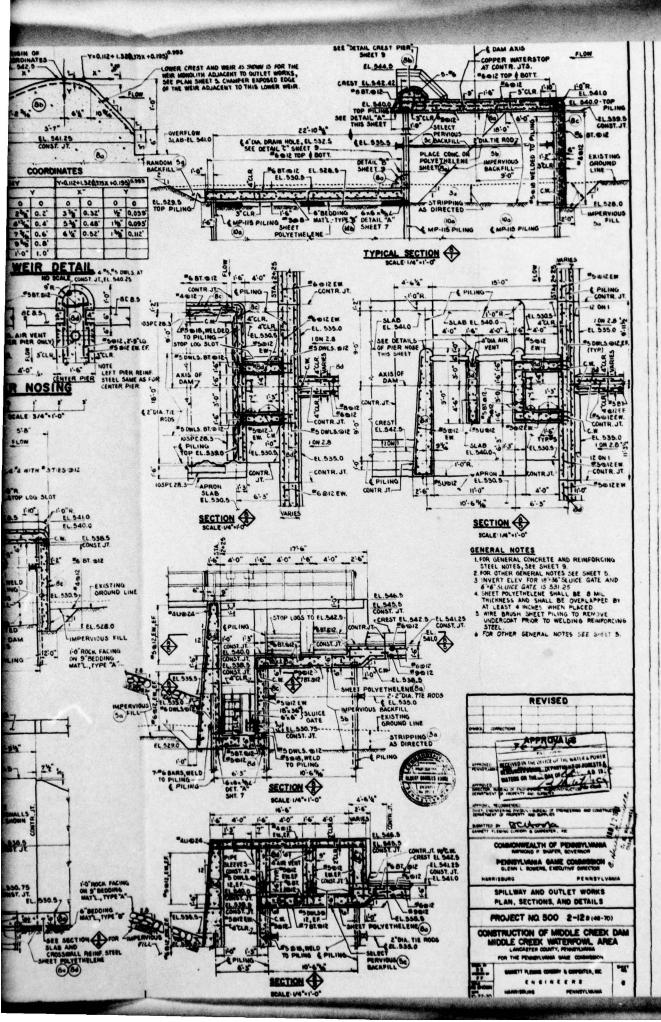
IS FOR OTHER GENERAL NOTES SEE SHEET S

PA. 731 PLATE VI



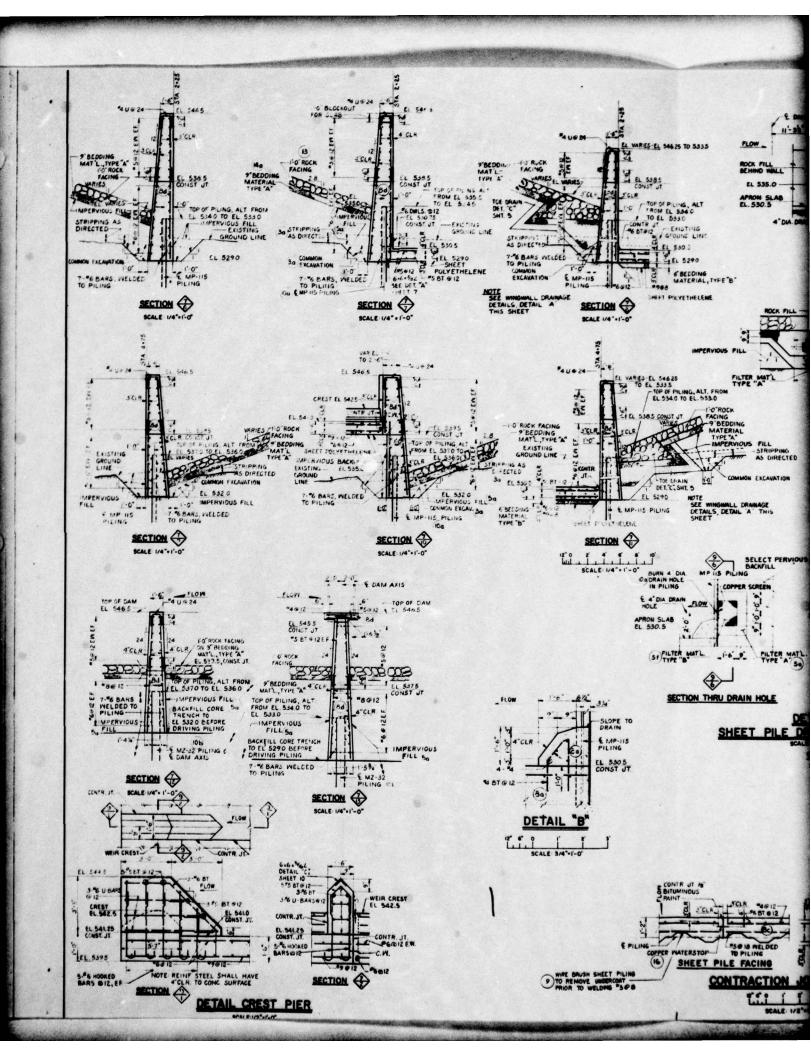


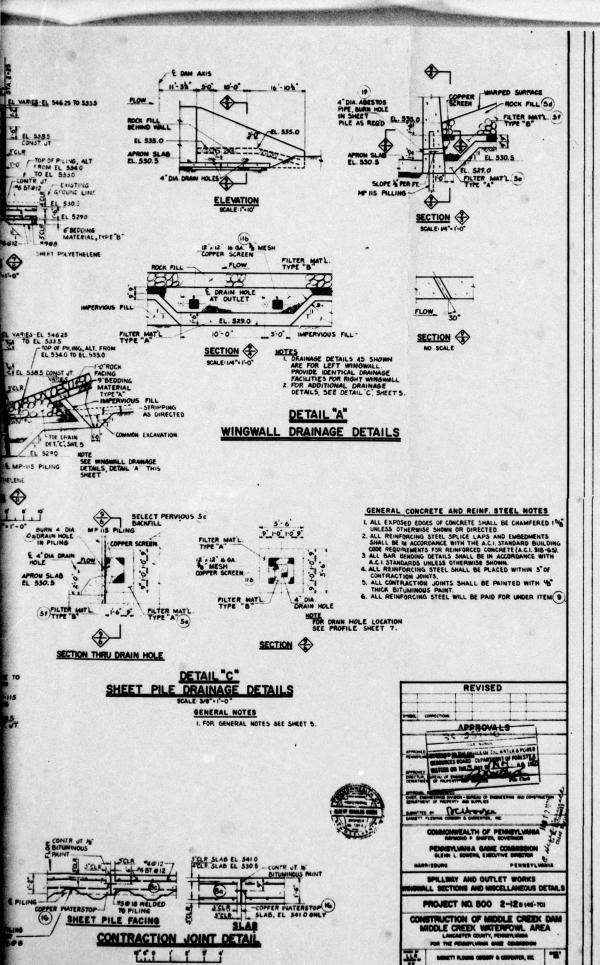




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PA. 731 PLATE VIII





PA. 731